

Ramos Sherry House/Depot Saloon

St. Helena, Napa County



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The two story stuccoed native tuff stone building was constructed in 1880 for John Ramos and his sherry making business. The Depot Saloon was constructed in 1885, a few feet away, with a stone ground floor and wooden second floor. The two buildings were connected some time before 1899 by a two story wooded addition.

The property, specifically the Sherry House, was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B at the state level of significance in the area of industry for its association with John Ramos. Ramos made a significant contribution to the California sherry industry by introducing the 'baked' sherry-making process to California. The property was also nominated under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of commerce for its association with St. Helena's early commercial history, as it developed adjacent to the railroad depot.



Cowell Lime Works Historic District

Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County



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This district consists of a concentration of industrial and ranch-related buildings, structures, and objects constructed of wood and limestone masonry. All the resources relate to limestone quarrying and lime production including lime kilns, a cooper-age, supporting barns, and residential buildings, dating to the latter half of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century.

The district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of industry. Throughout its years of operation, 1853 to 1920, the Cowell Lime Works was the largest lime manufacturer in Santa Cruz County providing lime for mortar for brick and stone buildings, fireplaces, chimneys, and foundations the San Francisco Bay Area, and for exporting.



Roosevelt Building



Roosevelt Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

The Roosevelt Building is a twelve story Italian Renaissance Revival building in downtown Los Angeles. The building is clad with off-white terra cotta manufactured by Gladding, McBean & Company with the intention of looking like rusticated stone blocks.

The building was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The building embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in its proportions, horizontal organization, symmetrical facades, bracketed cornice, and massive arched entryway. It is an excellent example of the style and was designed by Curlett & Beelman in 1926.



Highway 152 Tree Row

Gilroy, Santa Clara County



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This tree row, also known as the Hecker Highway Tree Row, consists of 115 Deodar Cedars and 20 Oak trees that stretch 1.39 miles. The cedar trees are 30 to 40 feet tall with trunks that are 2 to 4 feet in diameter. Planted in 1930 and 1931, the trees are in good health.

The tree row was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of social history at the local level of significance. The town of Gilroy planted the trees in celebration of California's first Arbor Day, March 7, 1930. Similar events were happening simultaneously in other towns all around California. By the end of the day, across California, about 25, 000 trees were planted. The trees remain a significant landscape feature of Highway 152.



Southwest Museum (Amendment)

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



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The Southwest Museum was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. It was recognized as being significant at the state level under Criterion B for its association with Charles Fletcher Lummis in the areas of conservation and archeology. It was also listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style designed by prominent architect Sumner Hunt.

Documentation was presented to supplement the nomination and support listing at the national level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of education and archaeology. The museum was part of a national trend of acquisition of knowledge relating to Southwestern United States and Native American cultures. The museum played a vital role in the acquisition and academic study of archaeological and ethnological material relating to these cultures.



Coyote Canyon Wild Horse Historic District

Borrego Springs (vicinity), San Diego and Riverside Counties



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Coyote Canyon is the major perennial drainage in California's Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It is the largest of several roughly parallel canyons and valleys lying between the Santa Rosa and San Ysidro Mountains. It was anciently the homeland of a clan of the Cahuilla Tribe of American Indians, and was an important route of march for Spanish, Mexican, and American travel in the eighteenth and nineteen centuries between the California Coast and the Colorado River.

This district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D for its broad range of historic and cultural associations that involved horses, both domestic and wild. The district is nominated for the canyon's association with wild horses as elements of a historic landscape and as a traditional cultural element of the western United States.



Cuyamaca Village / *ah-ha Kwe-ah-mac'* (Address and Photos Restricted)

This archaeological site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and with a period of significance from AD 1000 to AD 1870 at the local level of significance. The site has significant associations with at least two major Native American cultural events important to the tribal community. The site as also demonstrated to contain data important to the regional research issues pertaining to southern California and its native peoples.

